

# WEEKLY

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1859.

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The Great Billiard Match.  
The New York Post has the following:

As the game of billiards has become a fashionable and highly respectable amusement, numbering in this city alone many thousand votaries, who are more or less proficient in it, and as it is perhaps the most graceful and healthful of all popular sports, combining a gentle and varied exercise of the muscles with scientific and mental interest, we think it worth while to report at length the particulars of the great match played last night at Detroit:

The rival players were Michael Phelan, of this city, and John Seereiter, of Detroit. Phelan has long been the most skilful player in the country, and in all the matches that he has played has come off conqueror. His great excellence in the game does not consist so much in the brilliancy of his shots, although he has made some of the most astonishing on record, as in the perfect coolness with which he plays, and in his ability to leave the balls, as it is termed, i.e., to leave them after one count in such a position as to secure another count for himself, or, when he cannot count, to leave them in an awkward state for his adversary. This finesse is, of course, half the game; but the imperturbable confidence with which he continues his play, under all circumstances, adverse or propitious, is what gives him his superiority.

John Seereiter is a German, and though a young man, is already the most famous player of the West. He played a match lately with a celebrated player in Detroit, and won. His runs or counts are often remarkable—higher, we believe, than any Phelan has ever made. But it is doubtful whether he has the steadiness of nerve which characterizes the other.

The present match was made some weeks since; and is played, we regret to say, for a purse of ten thousand dollars. At the same time, outside bets, among the classes of people who allow themselves to engage in gambling, we have little doubt, to five times that amount, have been wagered. A special hall was prepared in Detroit for the exhibition, and several hundred tickets issued, at five dollars each, for the admission of spectators.

We copy from the Detroit Advertiser the conclusion of the play:

8 o'clock—Phelan turns his 16th 100, and is 1,603—35 points ahead.

8:30 o'clock—The game now stands 1,702 for Phelan, 1,641 for Seereiter—Phelan playing. There is really nothing to report; both are playing close, careful and well. Everything works on harmoniously—no need of an umpire; he has been appealed to but once, and then rather as a matter of form than because of real difference.

Seereiter turns his 17th 100 at 8:40—Phelan 28 ahead. Numbers dropping in at the hall; look as if they had been in bed and got up to see the close of the match.

4:02—Phelan turns his 18th 100, and is yet playing, leading Seereiter (who now plays) 106 points.

Seereiter's execution has certainly improved perceptibly since the first 100. He huddles his balls with more care, drives them before him better, and though he has not the delicacy of touch of Phelan, he makes some elegant strong shots around the table, the angles of which he seems to find by instinct.

At 4:37 Phelan turns on to his last 100, and at the close of his play the game stands, Phelan 1,924; Seereiter 1,849.

The game along here becomes more close and cautious—Phelan holing himself twice to avoid uncertain play and bad breaks, and for position, also giving him a miss twice. At this point, holing himself once, with the remaining three balls out and in line, Seereiter handsomely strung them all. Phelan banked short, and Seereiter on the run made 14.

The game is approaching to a crisis. Phelan has but 42 to go. He has just taken his seat, having made 19 of them and then retired to the pocket. Seereiter now follows in the rear 104 points, and makes but 9. At 4:50 they stand, Phelan 22 to make, Seereiter 114. Everybody quiet, but chuck full of yells for their side, if their side wins. Of these Seereiter makes 18. Phelan takes the cue, and in breathless excitement, so still that you could hear a pin drop, runs the 22 and wins, and, with modesty equal to his merit, when greeted by an enthusiastic worshipper, as the "Champion of the world," shakes his head and looked moderation towards his friends. "It was the hardest job I ever undertook," is Phelan's own view of the matter, and we endorse it. Seereiter played well, and excellently well, and stands *second best*. If he lost at all, it was for lack of sporting judgment and experience.

And, in conclusion, everything has gone off pleasantly and kindly. Mr. Phelan and his friends have our money, and "sacked it" in so courteous a way, we can only say, "let it slide;" our turn may come by-and-bye. In the meantime, we wish them a pleasant journey back to Gotham and "York State," though they may travel at the expense of our citizens, and as for "our John" and his friends, they were not so badly beaten after all.

Seereiter made his count of 1,904, in 912 shots, while Phelan made his of 2,000 in 1,004. The game closed at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Phelan was waited upon last evening by a deputation of responsible gentleman of this city, who also submit to him a proposition to repeat his play with Seereiter, for a stake of \$10,000 a side. He declined the offer, however, declaring the necessity of his departure for New York this morning.

NEW ORLEANS RACES—SPRING MEETING—METAIRIE COURSE—FIFTH DAY.

## SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, April 7, 1859.—Club Purse, \$300. Two mile heats.

A. L. Bingaman's ch. f. Big Ellen, by imp. Glencoe, out of Arraline all 3 years. 1 1

D. F. Kenner's ch. f. La Variete, by Louis D'Or, out of Louisa Jordan, 3 yrs. 2 2

J. S. Hunter's b. f. Lorette, by imp. Sovereign, dam by Thornhill, 3 years. 5 dist.

## TIME:

First heat. Second heat.

1st mile..... 2:00 1/2 1:49 1/2

2d mile..... 1:48 1/2 1:51 1/2

3d mile..... 3:49 1/2 3:41

METAIRIE COURSE—SPRING MEETING—SIXTH DAY.

## SUMMARY.

FRIDAY, April 8.—Club Purse, \$600; mile heats, 3 in 5.

D. F. Kenner's br. f. Sigma, by Epsilon, out of imp. Varietie, 3 years. 1 1

F. Scruggs' bl. f. Ella Moon, by imp. Albion, dam by Wagner, 3 years. 2 4 2

Col. A. L. Bingaman's ch. f. Eliza Logan, by Frosty, dam by Ruffin, 4 years. 4 2 3

James Jackson's b. c. Hempland, by imp. Yorkshire, out of Bilnkey, 3 years. 3 3 4

J. L. Hunter's ch. f. Kate Jewell, by Wagner, out of Magnolia, 4 years. 5 dist.

## TIME:

First heat—8:13 1/2; second heat—8:26.

N. O. Delta, April 10th.

METAIRIE COURSE—LAST DAY—MONDAY, APRIL 11TH.—Metairie Stakes, \$200 for 2 year olds. By the Club.

Mile heats.

## SUMMARY.

Wm. J. Minor's ch. f. Mario, by Voucher, out of LeNorman's ch. c. Uncle Jeff, by Lecompte, 1 1

out of Miss Riddle. 2 2

D. F. Kenner's ch. f. Souvenir, by Lecompte, 3 3

W. E. Wood's gr. m. Edy Morgan, by Grey dist.

A. L. Bingaman's ch. f. Bonnie Lassie, by Prism, 3 years old. 5 dist.

Time, 1:56—1:56—1:53 1/2.

METAIRIE COURSE—SEVENTH DAY.—Yesterday the Club purse of \$1,500, at four-mile heats, was run for. There were but three entries.

## ENTRIES.

1—A. L. Bingaman entered b. c. Capt. Travis, by Yorkshire, dam Margaret Woods, by Prism, 3 years old. Colors, white and red.

2—Captain W. J. Minor entered b. f. Bonnie Lassie, by Glencoe, dam Magdalene, by Medoc, 4 years old.

3—T. & T. W. Doswell entered ch. f. Fanny Washington, by Revenue, dam Sarah Washington, by Zingaree, 3 years old. Colors, orange and orange.

The Virginia filly had the call, at slight odds, against the field.

## SUMMARY.

T. & T. W. Doswell's ch. f. Fanny Washington, 8 years old. 1 1

A. L. Bingaman's b. c. Capt. Travis, 3 years old. 2 2

J. L. Minor's b. f. Bonnie Lassie, 4 years old. 3 drn

## TIME.

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Mile heats.

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A. L. Bingaman's ch. c. Uncle Jeff, by Lecompte, 1 1

out of Miss Riddle. 2 2

D. F. Kenner's ch. f. Souvenir, by Lecompte, 3 3

Time, 1:48—1:48—1:48.

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friend on the ground. Suffice it to say that upon his arrival in Hawesville, some months ago, Lowe swindled him, to which he very quietly submitted, knowing full well that he was in the wrong.

That women were afraid to pass or let their children pass Lowe's store for fear of a random shot, we utterly deny. That one family, the head of which had been disgraced by Lowe, said such things, is quite probable. But, that it was the truth, no one will for a moment contend. In regard to the assertion that Lowe died unregretted in his community, we have to say, that a more stupendous lie never appeared in print, and could only have been uttered by a miserable craven, who feared Lowe during life, and hates him in death. The reasons that the community have for not avenging his death, are identical with those of Louisville for not avenging the outrages of Bloody Monday.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

#### Protection of Slavery in the Territories—Vindication of the Views of the Kentucky Age.

*Editors Louisville Courier:* In the Cincinnati Enquirer of Wednesday, the 16th inst., there appeared a brief statement of the position of the Kentucky Age on the subject of Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories of the United States. The views of the Kentucky Age on that subject are in my opinion correct, and embody the sentiments of those Southern and Northern Democrats, who maintain that Congress has the right, and that it is its duty, in certain contingencies, to intervene in the Territories to protect slave property. *It is believed that when this view is fully presented and clearly understood, that it will address itself strongly to the intelligence, patriotism and sense of justice of the Democracy of the entire North, and that so far from being considered at all obnoxious, it will be at once recognized by them as the only correct and constitutional solution of the question of slavery in the Territories.*

The propositions in the article in the Age are, in my opinion, plain, simple and unanswerable—in a word, self-evident. Indeed, I very much regret that the Enquirer did not publish its views and let them speak for themselves, rather than state the position in such a manner as, unintentionally no doubt, to do it injustice. *The objections to the principle of intervention for protection are attributable more to a confused idea of the proposition than an actual opposition to it.*—When this question is thoroughly discussed it will receive the cordial approval of the people of the South without distinction of party, and in my opinion, he made a national test of Democratic orthodoxy, and I regret that any paper in the South, or any Democratic paper anywhere opposes intervention to protect slavery in the Territories—I regret it because in a few months at furthest, they will be compelled to explain away their present heretical opinions.

In its reply to the article of the Age the Enquirer, announces the startling fact that "the Democracy of the Free States do not and never did believe that slavery exists in the Territories under the Constitution of the United States." It is right that the Enquirer should be thus explicit. The question must be met fairly and squarely, and if this be the position of the Northern Democracy, it is well that the South should know it. But we, of the South, are unwilling to believe that the Enquirer is the exponent of sound Northern Democratic sentiment on this subject and there is scarcely a doubt that its position will be promptly condemned and repudiated by every Constitutional Democrat in the land.—It is and always has been the boast of the National Democracy that they are and always have been a Constitutional party.—The Democracy of the North have defended and upheld the rights of the people of the South, *not because they entertained any peculiar affection for slavery, but because the right to hold slaves was guaranteed by the Constitution.* They have always been willing to maintain our Constitutional rights; and now if they are unwilling to stand where they have always stood for fear of being unable to carry a single Northern State in the approaching Presidential election, there is then certainly a marked and significant demoralization and degeneracy in Northern Democratic sentiment. Are the Northern Democracy still willing to stand by the Constitution and its guarantees? are they willing to plant themselves on its compromises, and follow the Constitution wherever it leads? If so, then we have a common platform on which all true Democrats North and South may unite, if not any union of our party is merely the result of an intense desire to hold the offices and wield the patronage of the General Government.

Notwithstanding the views of the Enquirer, I believe the Democracy of the North will recognize the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, and will maintain it though it "manacles every slave in the South." The history of the Northern Democracy fully warrants this declaration. Their sacrifices and efforts against the insane spirit of Abolitionism is an earnest of what may be expected of them in the future. They have contended for principle and not merely for power—and this should always be with them the controlling incentive to action; and when the Democratic party shall be so demoralized as to engage in a mere scramble for office, and wholly ignores its distinctive principles to secure success, then the Democracy is reduced to the pitiable level of all the other miserable parties of the day, whose acknowledged bond of union is the cohesive power of public plunder.

But is the position of the Enquirer constitutional, or is it in direct antagonism to a fair and proper interpretation of that instrument? The question of the existence of slavery in the Territories, under the Constitution of the United States, has been thoroughly and ably discussed before the Supreme Court—it has been adjudicated upon, and the opinion of that high tribunal, as rendered in the Dred Scott case, is that "slavery exists in the Territories under the Constitution of the United States." Whether the Enquirer assents to this opinion or objects to it, is a matter of very little consequence. Certain it is that it is an opinion which will last so long as our confederacy lasts, and which is and will be recognized by every true constitutional Democrat, both in the South and North. The Democracy of the North cannot and will not join the Enquirer in any crusade against the opinion of the Supreme Court, when they are fully convinced that that opinion is clear, perspicuous, unanswerable, and equal and just in all its operations. In order that the opinions of the Enquirer and the Age may be clearly understood, I will reproduce them side by side, and then leave to the reader to determine which occupies the stronger position.

#### POSITION OF THE "KENTUCKY AGE."

"We hold that slavery exists in the Territories under the constitution of the United States, and that in such Territories the right of the slaveholder to the protection of his slave property is clear and indisputable, and that any action of a Territorial Legislature having a tendency to weaken or impair this right, either by unfriendly legislation or otherwise, is manifestly violative of the Federal Constitution."

"Should a Territorial Legislature fail to pass laws to protect slave property or laws adverse thereto, then Congress should intervene, not to establish slavery, but to protect each and every citizen of the Territories in the enjoyment of his constitutional rights."

#### THE POSITION OF THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

"The Democracy of the Free States do not and never did believe that slavery exists in the Territories under the Constitution of the United States.—They believe it is an exclusive State institution, depending on local laws for its support. The Democracy are willing that slavery shall go into all the Territories when the people want it but they will never consent that it shall be forced upon them by Congress, whether they decide it or not."

The positions of the Enquirer and Age are distinct, and stand out in direct antagonism to the one to the other. Under these circumstances it would be well to appeal to the highest judicial tribunal of the land, and leave the question to it for a final decision. We subjoin the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. Every one can see that it fully and completely sustains to the obnoxious and untenable doctrines of the Enquirer.

#### OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

"The Territory was a part of the United States, under the authority of the Constitution, with their rights defined and marked out."

"The Territory being a part of the United States, under the authority of the Constitution, with their rights defined and marked out."

"No right was found in the Constitution, which gave Congress greater power over slave property, or which entitles property of other kinds to less protection than property of any other kind described. *The only power conferred is the power to protect the property in its rights.*"

"Upon these considerations it is the opinion of the Court that the act of Congress, which prohibits this kind in the Territory of the United States, etc., etc., is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void."

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